G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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WASHINGTON, D, C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1858.

NO. 620.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HERMAN:

YOUNG KNIGHTHOOD.

For the National Era.

JASPER: A ROMANCE.

BY EDWARD SPENCER.

IV.

How Jasper Pawned His Watch.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

schools. For these 20,262 primary schools, 41,059 teachers had been approvinted and salaried, each of these teachers having obtained a certificate of competence before being allowed to officiate as an instructor of youth. There was 600 inhabituats in the whole Empire of Austria, e closling Huugary, and rather more than two teachers, on the wearagetic every primary school. Of children, there were who ought to attend day schools; 424,032; of these who attended the repetition schools, 108,399. Total number attending day and repetition schools, 502,430.

"Yast as the efforts are which the German and swiss States are making to educate their people, the great and minutely considered system of public education, which is now in operation throughout every commune in France, rivals them in comprehensiveness, efficiency, and liberation of the consideration of

France expends annually for the promotion of popular education £2,009,000 sterling, while England expends only £120,000. Transen lass 59,838 elementary schools, conducted under the auspiese of the Government—England and Wales, with about half her population, has only 4,000—that is, of normal schools, twelve to minety-two in France, and not much more than onesixth of her fair quots of primary schools.

NOTHING TO EAT ON FIFTT-HIME DATE— We yesterday met Mr. John Shaddook, of Cameron, a gentleman well known in this comclameton, a gentleman well known in this comas affilted with a parallytic stroke. It is now fifty-three days since he has taken any nourthment through the medium of swallowing. All the food he takes is in liquid, and introduced into the stomach by passing a small hose down his fractal Mr. S. has periede possession of all his faculties, and enjoys general good health his fractal Mr. S. has periede possession of all his faculties, and enjoys general good health his time to the passing the same of the conference of the strong the same of the contact of the same of the same of the same lieve that the work of his saffiction is now over and that ere long he will be restored to perfechealth.— Wheeling Times, Nov. 23.

Gowar, Sam Asta.—M. Goonge Smith, Two tae of Ex Gow. Prancis Thomas and at the jail door in this city, on Saturday last, a portion of the slave belonging to the eatas, at the follow inp prices: Louisa, aged 18 years, for \$1,455 Sman, aged 28 years, and her infant, \$1,010 Ellen and child, \$1,150; Marnin, aged 55 years \$150; Jacun, aged 12 years, for \$1,500; Lovie, for \$400; John, aged 29 years, for \$1,000; Lovie, warner, aged 29 years, for \$1,200; George, aged 25 years, for \$1,000. Duvid, aged 14 years, for \$1,100; Albrit, aged 10 years, for \$300. Louisa, aged 8 years, for \$1,000. Agregate of Marry aged 4 years, for \$1,000. Agregate of

EXTENSIVE FARMING IN IRBLAND—HARVE OWNER—The farmers in Ireland almost univsally celebrated the completion of harvest by cial festivities, in which all their employees per ticipated. The following is an account of whe recently took place on the great Scotch farmer estate in Connaught:

on Tuesday evening last, Alian Pollok, Edo, tenterwind the laborers and mechanics on the various farms of the Linnary estate, at the usual attractions upper. Throughout the entire day, there was a seem of great bustle and activation of the control of the control of the making the best preparation in his power for the comfort and accommodation of his numer analysis of the pair of fine far the first were slaughtened for the occasion, and an ample supply of breast, which, porter, first, &c., prospring the properties of the properties of of the kind in the United Kindling, the best of the kind in the United Kindling, the best sensed a most unpoint and one of the sensed a most unpoint and not preparation. The number who participated in the harvest man feetivities amounted in an aggregate to lower best of the sense of the man the harpiness or interrupt the harmony of mar the happiness or interrupt the harmony of mar the happiness or interrupt the harmony of mar the happiness or interrupt the harmony of

and respect toward their munificent employed and peace and good will toward each other. We should mention that the number above mentioned constitutes only one-half of the pe sons employed by Mr. Pollok, as the Cregge an editinak, or, as they are now called, the Fairfield estates, employ an equal number of liaborer to the control of the cetter of the Pollok's faraing operations in the vicinity of the control of the cetter of the Pollok's faraing operations in the vicinity of the properties of the cetter of the Pollok's faraing the period of the cetter of the Pollok's faraing the period of the cetter of the Pollok's faraing the period of the cetter of the Pollok prochased in stalls number energy 2,000, an equal numbering still on grass. Mr. Pollok purchased cautile, at and during the week immediately prochased.

CLERES FOR CHINA.—A Paris journal says expaniating on the innumerable advantage that are to result to European commerce from the recent treaty with China, that a number of mortant firms in Paris are making diligent quity for young men versed in the Chines tongue, in order to send them into the interior of the Celestial empire as agents and travelling

CURIOUS CASE.—About three years ago, an old miser named Merriman, died in Upper Sanduksy, leaving money and property amount ing to about \$22,000. It was not known that he had a single relative living, and it was supposed his property would escheat to the State. It turns out, however, that he was convicted of amongshie on the Rhine, that afterward he amount of the country, assumed the name of merring the country, assumed the name of which we traced deceased to Global and the same track of the country who have traced deceased to Global states of deceased.

Mr. Connel, one of the editors of the Eagle, published at Lancaster, Ohio, has thrown up his position as chief clerk of the Comproller of the Yressury, and returned to the tripod. He gives as his reason for as doing, what may not prove supprofitable food for the contemplation of many young men who look youn a clerkship at Washington as a place where fortunes are to be made, and eminent distinction gained. He

"We return with feelings of pleasure to the chair editorial, after an absence of one year. A year in the public service at Washington has had the effect of convincing us that the private had the effect of convincing us that the private had the control of the convention of the conve

F. N. Gisborne, who is one of the many claimants for the honor of having projected near the property of the control of the con

The met that distinct words have recently passed over the Atlantic cable, from Newfound passed over the Atlantic cable, from Newfound states and the Atlantic cable, and the Atlantic cable, and the Atlantic cable and the Atlantic

is, that the cable company is still able to maintain its policy of concealment, even after there seems a to be no longer any motive for it.

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1858.

their advantage to advertise in the Era.

Massrs. Petinigili & Co., S. B. Niles, and Joy, Coe, & Co., are our authorized advertising agents for Boston, New York, and Philadolphia.

The following gentlemen are neeredited agents for the

Mount Union, Ohio.

Me Some one sends us a letter from Wilmington, Del., enclosing two dollarsfor a year's
subscription to the Eva, but neglects to sign

his name. Who is it?

The enthusiasm of the friends of Judg. Douglas has been excited to fever heat by the result of the recent election in Illinois. They take it for granted that his return to the Senate under the circumstances, will impress the "De mocracy" North, and South, with an idea of his invincibitity, and that his nonmination by the political necessity of the party, however distants ful it may be to the slave interest. They seem countly snapsing of success at the ballot box and these jubilant hopes of the Douglastic have been encouraged, if not founded, upon the very generous, and, as we think, nuwarranted admissions of leading Republican newspapers

We regard the Presidential prespects Judge Douglas as arything but fastering; a the extravegent joy of his friends at his baccess, with a popular majority against his indicates a consciousness of weakness, resident and statement of the majorities in farcor to the reprofit has of strength Illinois, prior to the reprofit has offered the majorities in farcor of the para nominations were so much a matter of count and so overwhelming, that no one thought looking at the figures. The course of Judge and the policy he has thought fit puruse, have broken down this indisputable cendency of his party, and he comes back the Souste with a popular majority of six ending the condency of his party, and he comes back the Souste with a popular majority of six ending the consensation of the Legislature, but Lincoln and the Repure linear have a majority of the people. A responsionment of representation would have been confidence that the confidence his constituents, and his success is due, not the people, the to the temporary constitution, and his success is due, not to the temporary constitution.

given them the succionedry in the Legislature and the sext in the United States Senate. Mr. Dougha has therefore lost the condidence of his constituents, and his success is due, not to the people, but to the temporary constitutional impediments to a fair expression of their will. He has therefore cessed to be the man of the people and he nows the solid not file moment of the constituents of the constitu

There can be no doubt that Judge Doughe owes his escape from overwhelming defaut it the hostility of the Administration. The opposition of a Preadent and party which uphelition of the present of the present of the the Lecompton villainy was a redeeming vitatant day of the present of the present of the state of the state of the state of the Save set thrusts of his antagonists. Should he again dientify hinself with the fortness of the Slave ry propagandists by accepting their nomination for the Presidency, he will go before his consittuency stripped of this shield, and, is view of the growing sentiment of Freedom in Illiuois, we hazad little in predicting his inglori ous defeat.

The nomination of Mr. Douglas by the Charleston Convention would of itself be a rare political phenomenon. History records no instance of a successful Northern rebellion in the rawks of the Democracy, or of the leader of the revolt being induced to return to his allegiance by an offer of the chief command. Such was not the fate of Van Bures or Wright, although their opposition to the Pro-Slavery policy of the party only amounted to a mild remonstrance. Even Gen. Cass, although he was nominated by the party Convention, was abandoned on the field to the mercy of his enemies, from a scarce-

ly well-founded doubt of his "soundaness."

But supposing that Mr. Douglas overrides a
opposition, and receives the Charleston non
aution, it can only be by making concessions o
his part which will be fatal to him at the be
lot-box in his own State, and in all the fit
States. He must repudits "popular sow
cientry," and give pledges of his readiness:
restrain the rights which be conceded to the
people in his recent Senatorial carrosas. The
following article upon this head, from the Ric
mond Enquires expresses the governal seen
ment of the party south of Mason and Dixon
line. The Charleston Mercury, and other c
gams of Southern opinion, have already indicate
their purpose to stand by these demands of the
Enquirer. Non-intervention will no long
answer the purpose of Slavery, and is shande
ed outright. The South now demands haters
to my Company of the properties of the long the control of Slave
tion by Congress for the protection of Slave

in the Territories. The Richmond Enquires agars:

"But, while connelling unity and harmony Virginais in not munisful of the great quee tions that are yet unsettled with regard toe its way in the Territories. Virginais sees that though the Constitution recognites, and the Supreme Court seating, hereight to carry slaves into a Territory, yet she also remembers what Judge Douglas so pointedly brought to light in Illinois, that this right may be rendered and Judge Douglas so pointedly brought to light in Illinois, that this right may be rendered and Judge Douglas so pointedly brought to light in your that can compel a Ferritorial Jegislature with Virginia recogniser in conact those laws necessary to protect the constitutional rights of alayeholders, yet about the production of the production of the production of the production of the product of the production of the production

the eve of forming a State Government, map decide the question finally for the future Static.

"This question is one above the platforms of parties, and must be met and decided, constitutionally in favor of protection, or unconstitutionally against it. It cannot and must not be compromised; if the Uncironali platform does not provide for this question, it must be made to

med this issue.

"This question of protection to Slavery in the Territories will have to be met, and the South will demand her constitutional rights; these rights are recognised in the Constitution, seserted in the Assasa Nebrasias bill, admitted by the Cincinnati platform, and laws been consistent of the Assasa Nebrasias bill, admitted by the Supreme Court; and, will be supported to the Court; and, will be supported to the Court; and, will demand the legislation necessary to render valid the rights so amply recognised by the party, the country, the Congress, the Supreme Court, and the Constitution.

by the Constitution; the Northern States relused to be constitution; the Northern States relused to be glidate for the practical enforcement of this possible to provide the legislation necessary to the associated the provide the legislation scales of the provision. So is it with regard to Slaver this provision. So is it with regard to Slaver of the provision of

"Intervention for protection is a fundamental principle with the South, and a wiser nor hetter remark never fell from Governor Wise than the following extract from his Illinois letter: "Protection in the Territorics and everywhere,

in cordance with the rights of the States, and of as the Constitution and laws of the Union.' Here, then, may be found Virgiuia's declaration with regard to Slavery in the Territories. To this she is constitutionally entitled. She asks no

more; she will take no less:

The Enquirer has all along defended Mr.
Douglas against the assaults of the Administration, and we doubt not has been sincerely
anxions for his re-election to the Senate; but it
is certain that the above imperative demand
of Congressional protection to Slavery in the
Territories, as the only effectual har to the exercise of popular sovereignty, has anything
but an aspect of reliendhip to the Illinois Seniator. One of two things is clearly deductible
from the article, viz. that the Enquirier, as the
organ of Governor Wise, is determined to
place Mr. Douglas hors dis combufs, by requiring
of him, prior to his hecoming the standard
bearer of the party, what would be thought an
impossible condition, or else the Enquirer, as
the real friend of that gentleman, has reason to
think or to know that he will not scruple to as-

copt it.

It is needless for us to say that Mr. Douglas could not take the ground of the Enquirer, and we may add, of the entire Southern "Democracy," without a total and shameless abandonment of his sledim and repented declarations to the people of Illinois during the recent canvass. In his Presport speech, he asserted the right of the Territorial Logislatures to exclude Slavery "to be perfect and complete under the Kansas-Nebruska bill." He stated that he had "argued the Nebraska bill on fatal principle. Mr. Lincoln asked him categorically if he would fayor the interference by Congress for the protection of Slavery in the Territories, and he resented the interrogatory as an imputation upon his honor. Like Hazael of old, he was ready to excludin," It shy acreant a dog, that

he should do this thing?"

The Brajavier quitely assumes that the object of Mr. Douglas in alluding to the existence of a good power in the people of the Territories to exclude Slavery, was morely to draw attention to the secesity of further legislation on the part of Congress. This is a flagrant imputation upon the honor of the Illinois Seantos, which he and his friends should resent. We are anwilling to believe it just, but we think that, considering the friendly relations which have subsisted between the Brajavier and Mr. Douglas, the friends of the latter are called upon to your own all misupprehension by an authoritive statement of the true position.

Supposing i possible for the Southern wing of the Slave Democracy to forgive the revolt of Mr. Douglas, we think we yet see inextrice the difficulties in his path, growing out of this proper of the second property of the second titler from of the dilemma. If he stand by its popular sovereignty, proclaimed from every enump in Illinois, he at once abandons all hope for simport at the South. If he accept the every second property of the second property of second property of the second property of second property of the second property of Suppose the South of the accept the second property of the second property of Suppose the South of the second property of Suppose the South of the second property of Suppose the South of the South of the second second property of the second property of Suppose the South of the South

But is it possible to dodge the issue? Will the South be content with private pledges, made to the leaders, that Mr. Douglas, after the election, will give the weight of his Administration in Aroor of laws for the protection of Slavery in the Torritories? There are passages in the record of Mr. D. which would warrant interference on the part of Congress with Slavery in the Territories; those passages occur in speeches which he made years ago, when no one thought of interference except to probibil Slavery. But they would equally warrant tils protection. It is true that these speeches have been overlaid by a mountain of non-intervention rubbiah heapsed up during the discussions on the Kansas-Robraska bill; but that may be removed, as no longer available for practical be removed, as no longer available for practical.

purposes.
This dodge may be attempted, but we se rocks and hreakers still in the way. The South This dodge may be attempted, but we serve loaders of the Black Democracy may be satisfied with private assurances, but will the Southern people? The Southern opposition will have a candidate of their own, and the Dodget's popular sovereignty speeches in an out of Congress, his known co-operation as upungably with the Republicans during the lass session of Congress; and the fact will be intill substituted to the Republicans, prevented the admission of Kansass into the Union with a Pro-Sla out of Kansas into the Union with a Pro-Sla out of Kansas into the Union with a Pro-Sla out of Kansas into the Union with a Pro-Sla out of Kansas into the Union with a Pro-Sla out of Kansas into the Union with a Pro-Sla out of Kansas into the Union with a Pro-Sla out of Kansas into the Union with a Pro-Sla out of Kansas into the Union with a Pro-Sla out of Kansas into the Union with a Pro-Sla out of Kansas in the Washas of Kansas in the Sla out of Kansas in the Sla out of Kansas in the Sla out of Kansas in the Republicans, prevented the admission of Kansas in the Republicans, prevented the Amission of Kansas in the Republicans of Kansas

HE TRUTH COMING OU

No candid man ever pretended to doubt that the object sought by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the extension of Slavery; and this purpose was made still more manifest, when Mr. Douglas, as chairman of the Territorial Committee, proposed to amend the original Nebraska bill by dividing the Territory into two. Profiting by the folly of the Monkey and the Filberts, the alsewholders wisely concluded to reliaquish the cold northern portion, lest, attempting too much, they might lose all. They therefore determined to establish two Territorial Governments, and doubted not their ability to make a slave State or States of all that fine region which his south of the forrieth parallel, and west of Missouri. The editor of the New York Democracy, who was in Washington at the time, now comes forward and admit that such was the object of the Democratic leaders, Northern and Southern, and foremost among them Mr. Douglas. The following frank and emphasic article from that journal should be preserved for future references. The editor avows that he was one of the comprisons against Freccious; and with the has no wish to escape responsibility, he is determined that Mr. Douglas, the most guilty of all, shall not escape, ander the pretext that the Kanasa-Nerbaka bill was a "incasar or Freedom."

From the Now York Day Book of Nov. 10. Inside History of the Kansas-Nebraska bill—Its Consequences—The Political

The theory of the control of the con

Stareny, as Mr. Thombs or Mr. Clingman, or even the editors of the New York Duy Book. But his numerous and different reports on the But his numerous and different reports on the pelied Southern men to take a new position or the question. If the last report of Mr. Douglas was to be accepted by the country as the "resson" of the repeal, then it followed that the anii of the repeal, then it followed that the soul "of the repeal, then it followed that the said "of the repeal, then it followed that the soul "of the received his period of the repeal that the said of the repeal that the said that the said that the said that the said that the repeal that the said that the repeal that the said that the

such should be the case, as it would give a protection to Missouri from the "finanties" of the North until the nation was ready to extend our Southern borden, and thus permit the whole was the property of t

Of course, no well-informed person supposed that Kanass would be filled up with "slaves," but it was believed that the Territories being on a line with Virginia, Kentacky, Missouri, which was been supposed to the control of the con

The Day Book, in the same spirit of fraukuess, goes on to define the principles and pur-

"Such is the history and such the consequences of the Norman's mile, returned to the great principle" that Northern politicians, we finded they wave, embodied in that bill fearawhite, the decision of the Supreme Course, and the such as the such a

CORRUPTION AND CRIMI

A subscriber writes for us'n rather a complaining tone, because we published an account he bratal prize fight between Morrisery as Heavan, and said not a word in condemnation. The account appeared in our "General Sumany", and was about three or four inches how a sating the bare, revolting facts. That we exough. Where we record a swindley, a robber or a murder, we do it in the hardest way, as a tiese of newsy recording, but still proper to! published, as going to make up the picture world as it. B. But, we do not think it word while to make every apecial rascality the ter for a sermon. Some of our New York coten poration might probably satisfy our corresponding the control of the control

ue. They devote whole pages to the details of a prince fight—first, telegraphic despatches, then a prince fight—first, telegraphic despatches, then the control of the cont

So, criminals are exalted, and beginners in crime are fired with an infernal ambition to plunge into depths of wickedness not yet

sounded.

Meantime, turn to the editorial pages, and you will find the editor discounsing at great length, with an unctuous piety, upon the hrutality of prize fights, or the fearful prevalence of crime and disorder. Just as if some static guardian should take his ward to all the "hells" and brothels in town, make him an eye-witness to their origies and passions, and then, rolling up his eyes with saintly sanctity, should say, "My son, such things are very nasqiety—ge not thou

We desire our subscribers to understand the Mat is not our way of inculeating moral lessor Prize fights, murders, and other atrocities, the may find recorded in the Era, but the bal loathsome facts will be given, very briefly, an never so as to make gods out of brutes, or to quire a word of editorial comment to counte act the poisou of the sensation report.

MINNESOTA.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Minneapolis, Nov. 1st, says:

"The official returns from the late electic are all in, and the result shows the Senatestand 18 Republicans to 19 Democrats, and I Lower House 49 Republicans to 28 Democrats giving the Republicans a majority on joint he lot of 20. Last year, the Democrats had a m jointy of 10 on joint ballot. Of the Democrat Senators, two are of the most ultra kind of an Administration men."

Ms. Sumner.—"Mr. Sumner writes by the last steamer of much improved health. He says that the physicians at 3.4x will probably attribute his improvement to the haths; Dr Brown-Sequand will think it is the result of the moze, and his friends at home may suppose that relaxation from labor is the easie; but of the fact that he is much improved in health there is no doubt. He was about leaving Ab

Every man of correct feelings will rejoice at the above intelligence. We are gratified to add at it is his purpose to return to this country the latter part of the present month, and that will resume his post in the Senate at the pening of the session of Congress. "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" OF and they must continue to

THERDOM AND SLAVERY.

There is nothing more natural, and few things more inevitable, than a resort to perversion, misroprecentation, and fallehood, by those who are called upon, by the exigencies of party, to maintain a desperate cause. The plain elementary truths which are the foundation of liberty and of common justice are so intervoven into the constitution of the human mind, that a man can no more confront them than he can gue at the sun at moon; and if caudor and fairness were the indispensable conditions of the dobate on Slavery, the popular verdict would have condemned the institution twenty years ago in every State in the Union.

The fite which the late Bochester speech of Senator Seward has met with at the hands of the Pro-Slavery press of the country is an illustration of this truth. They have exerted their ingenuity in perverting, distorting, garbling, and mis-quoting, in order to reader the speakes and the Republican party oftions. The passage which they have found best adapted to their purposes of falsification is that in which he speaks of an "irrepressible conflict" between Preedom and Slavery. This philosophical statement of the conflicting social and political elements of Freedom and Slavery has, in spite of the vigorous and perspicuous English in which it is clothed, been pervented into a "brutal and bloody" declaration of war, to be waged by the Republican party against the South.

The following is the entire passage, which we quote in order to show the utter absurdit of the inferences which have been draw from it:

"Hitherto, the two systems have existed in different States, but side by side within the Ameican Union. This has happened because the Union is a confederation of States. But in an other aspect the United States constitute only silling the States on to their very borders, to gether with a new and extended met-work or railroads and other avenues, and an interna commerce which daily becomes more intimate more perfect social unity or consolidation. Thu these antagonistic systems are continually coming into closer contact, and ofollision re-

oming into closer contact, and collision re-SS, Stall I sell you what this collision means? See Stall I sell you what this collision means? They who think that it is accidental, unnecesary, the work of interested or feasintial agitaors, and therefore ophemeral, mistake the case were opposing and couldring forces, and it interests that the seed of the control of the west opposing and couldring forces, and it will be considered the control of the confidence of colding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation, other the cotton and rice fields of South Carona and the sugar plantations of Louisiana will intunctly be third by free labor, and Charlestinately extended by free labor, and Charlestinately of the seed of the control of the nation merchandise alone, or else the rye finds and wheat fields of Massachusets and New fork must again be surrendered by their framze to slave culture and to the production of laves, and Boston and New York become once where the control of the control

The dullest intellect will perceive at a glance that Mr. Seward, in the above passage, so far from attempting to marshal the hosts of Freedom to hattle with Slavery, describes an "irrepressible conflict," which began before he was born, between "esduring forces;" and in the preceding paragraph, he describes a similar conflict which commended centuries ago in Europe, and which has resulted in the emancipation of the groat majority of its fulshibitants. 'Slavery," says, he, "existed in every State of Europe. Free labor has supplanted it every-theory, except in Russia and Turkey;" and the where, except in Russia and Turkey;" and the archives; where the massing and the latter countring about emancipation in the latter countringing about emancipation in the latter countring

a declaration of war upon the South hy the Republican party, it is a statement which coincides with the position, and must meet the entire approbation, of the champions of Slavery. They have declared the existence of the same irrepressible condition, and they have boasted that Slavery is destined to triumph. They say that free society is a failure, that emancipation is Europe was a mistake, and that events are rapidly hastening on a state of things when Slavery must be restored in all Europe, and, at a remote day, in our Northern free Slates. Books have been written in proof of these positions, and every leading newspaper south of Washington has endorsed them. Mr. Fitchugh, whose work on "The Failure of Free Society" was so landed in the newspapers of Richmond and Charleston, stands fully committed to the statement of Mr. Seward. Not only he, but his editorial admirents when the summer of the statement of the constraints of the statement of the charlest of the promitted to the statement of Mr. Seward. Not only he, but his editorial admirers should come forward and repet the stipid misrepresentations of shallow and unscrupplous partians. But, falsehood and misrepresentation have done their worst. They may have cheated the Republican ticket of some hundreds or thousands of votes, when resorted to on the vot an election but the sole some hundreds or thousands of votes, when resorted to on the vot an election but the sole some hundreds or thousands of votes, when resorted to on the vot an election but the sole resonant source and the bugbers which cuming and fraud conjured up for the purpose of frightening the people from their remorist.

their propeety.

There is, however, another class of persons, whose fears and scruples are entitled to more respect. We allude to the conservative men of all parties, who are unable to see the force of Mr. Seward's remark, and who therefore regard it as tending to produce the conflict which it describes. They see no reason why Slavery and Freedom cannot coexist perpetually, without coming in conflict; and they can see an reason for finantical fury and agitation on either

side.

At the hazard of being thought presumptuous, we will undertake to point out the reasons for the "irrepressible conditiet" between Freedom and Slavery; and, in fick, no task could be more easy, as will be evident if we consider the two conditions of Freedom and Slavery, and their relations to each other. We will state

In the first place, Freedom, which implie civil, religious, and political liberty, as the exist in all the free States, is the right of ever man to speak, write, print, and publish hi thoughts npon all subjects, and to vote accordingly.

Slavery is an institution which claims for ound, or, at any rate, a particular class of pen sons, the right to hold another class in bondage to buy, to sell, to scorge, to separate families and thus it is in conflict with the fundamenta law and the fundamental fields of the Fee States It is in conflict no less with the Declaration of Independence, which is the common Gree Charter of all the States. It cannot tolerat the enactment of laws which prohibit and put is with fine and imprisonment the uterans of Anti-Slavery sentiments.

Here, then, is an institution which in mildest form is a per-petial declaration of a against freedom of speech and the press. the alsveloding States it is all powerful cest in a few localities on the northern border, as freedom of apeach goes to the wall. But states which tolerate the institution are bor up under a common Federal Constitution we states more numerous, more populous, a more powerful, in which the ideas of free age and a free press are fundamental, essential, a distinguishment of the state of

intil one

or the other falls, never to rise again.

We have no fears for the result. Truth and right are indestructible. They may be crushed to the earth, and kept down for ages, but they have Providence on their side, and must eventually triumph everywhere. To doubt it, were to doubt Christianity, God, and goodness. We regard the triumph of Slavery, even in the slaws States, as but temporary. The spirit of the age, with all its moral, political, economical, and social forces, is against it. We see what these have accomplished in St. Louis, Newport, Wheelings, and Wilmington; and we cannot mistake the signs, which is Mayland, Kentucky, Missouri, and Chelman, Mayland, Kentucky, Missouri, O'Delaware, Mayland, Kentucky, Missouri, Missouri

We have shown the moral antagonism of Freedom and Slavery. Their political antagonism in a confederation of independent States is a necessary result. The alaves States with o carry their institution into the Territories, and form new alave States, in order to keep up the price of alave property, and to strengthen themselves in the confederation. The people of the free States, from their love of Freedom, their repugnance to Slavery, and their passions for corner lots and quarter sections in a country free from the blight and mildew of the "peculiar institution," are determined to colonize the Territories with free labor; and they are not unmindful, at the same times, of the balance of power in the Union. Here, again, is a necessity for sleepless conflict.

the social and economical antagonisms of the two systems operate more silently, and are commended to the slave States themselves, Slaveholders, in the nature of things, must be a comparatively small class. They are the rich and provided the state of the slave of th

numerous by from three to ten, or twenty to one, and, as a general rule, they are poor. The majority of them labor, and are therefore degraded, because labor is the occupation of alaves. The poor freeman, although of Caucasian origin, who is hired to labor by the side of alaves, its not respected, and therefore loses his self-respect. He feels his degradation, and labor feels it. He relat his degradation and labor feels it. He may be crushed, and may be compelled to defend and appland the system which oppresses him, but he nevertheless feels his degradation, and resents it. He feels that the slave's labor is preferred to his own, that but for Slavery he would have plenty of work to do, and so cause to be sahamed of fir; and he hates at once the slaveholder and the slave. But he bidds his time, or removes to the West. In the extreme South, the poor whites are crushed under the heal of the slaveholder, and the continue of the slaveholder, and can be considered to the slaveholder, and the slaveholder are more numerous, intelligent, and independent, their requisance to Slavery is beginning to produce a marked feature in the politics of the day: They elect Free-Soll Mayors, members of the State Legislatures, Justices of Peace, and in Missouri they have lected a member of Congress. The friends of Slavery boast that the institution is stronger now than it was twenty-five years ago in the confidence of the people. They deceive themselves, or rather they attempt to deceive themselves, or

Twenty-five years ago, Sonthera gentlemo of the better sort adhered to the fixth of Waal ington, Jefferson, and Madison, and regarde Slavery as wrong and impolitie. In 1882, view of the horrors of the Southampton insurection, they ventured, in the Virginia Legisla trare to discuss the expediency and practicable ity of sholtion. But they were greeted wit the indignant frowns and denunciations of the shareholders, there was then no people to su tain them, and the amiable sentimentalist were, to borrow an expression from Mr. Cale Cushing, "crashed out." The Virginia discussion, though able and brilliant, was merel spasmodie. It lasted but for a few weeks, an then subsided into a deed calm of despotism It led to no results. No party was formed, an it had no vitality. Now, contrast with this bar ren fig-tree, the modern emancipation party of Missonir, which has elected tow Mayors of S. Louis, sent delegates to the Legislature and member to Congress, in spite of the copositio of the, slaveholders, aroused to madness an desperation in all parts of the land, combine with the malign influence of a corrupt and ux servenulous Federal Administration.

with the malign influence of a corrupt and uncorruptions Federal Administrations.

The brilliant and hearitiful Virginia agitation was crushed by a Pro-Slavery reaction. The Missouri agitation for Freedom is itself a reaction against the brutal and bloody excesses of Slavery. The free spirit of the people has defied and conquered the monaster in the commercial metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, and it is destined, at no distant date, to drive him from the State of Missouri; and the same spirit of Freedom, in spite of Federal prostitution, ofoligarchal tyraciny, and of conservative remonstrance, will keep up the conflict until no spot on the face of the whole Union shall be blichted with the tread of a slave.

"Sr. Louis.—According to the late census eturns, the population of St. Louis is 185,330. Jr these 1,484 are slaves, and 1,672 free black. the nationality of the inhabitants is classed as ollows: Americans 59,657, Germans 43,47 rish 22,014, English 3,451, French 1,338."— Frechance.

In 1850, the city, including the county, coutained 77,680 inhabitants, of whom 2,656 were slavers, and if the above statement, which we find as an ifem of news in our exchanges, includes also the county, the result shows a marked declension of Slavery. Will the Democrat explairs

Messes. Forney and Haskin Counted Out. The Richmond South of a recent date has the following uncharitable fling at the editor of the Philadelphia Press and his friend Haskin:

chagrined at the defeat of his unfortunate friend, John B. Haskin, of New York, and attribute the result to Federal and family influence extensive the result to Federal and family influence extensive the result to Edward and family influence the term of the properties of the disgusting amount of bile, and so massessed the voters of the district, that they would not support his friend and favorior. That is the more probable and rational mode of accounting for which he loaded with so much ear, and first which he loaded with so much ear, and first which he loaded with so much ear, and first which he loaded with so much ear, and first which he loaded with so much ear, and first which he loaded with so much ear, and first which he loaded with so much ear, and first which he loaded with so much ear, and first which he loaded with so much ear, and first which he will be admitted to the first time that Forney's support has damaged those to whom it was given. Any man will suffer so whom it was given. Any man will suffer loader, who eccepts is sustainer from this quarter."

South is to remove to Washington and tachage of the Dogliss organ, we cannot he
regard the above paragraph as significant,
so and the desert of the second second seem that Messrs. Forney and Hash
are to be denationalized, as a punishment it
their recent Republican associations; while &
Douglas will be supported as a thoroug
tpaced champion of "Southern rights." It wo
the singular, if the bold and talented editor of the
South should be impelled by any considerati
d to forego his long-cherished Southern policy,
to commit himself to the support of a President
d andidate whose affinities are doubtfall. A
Douglas has the merit of having beaten t
Republicans in his own State, in a hothyctested campaign, while Messrs. Forney and H
y kin co-operated with the Republicans for t
defeat of the Democracy. There is no hope f
, them.

THE BEVIEW

d Bonde and Brunette; or, The Gothamito Aready. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by F. Philip. Pent sylvania avonue, Washington, D. C.

The book is finely printed on beautiful paper and these are its best qualities. Then, it is brie and will do no harm. Those, too, are recon mendations. But, why anybody should put his self to the trouble of writing it, we cannot made stand. Might not the same thing be said, how ever, of the larger proportion of the issues of the Press?

A Manual of the Barn-Yard and Domestie Asimals. N York: Fowler & Wells.

Quite a neat compilation from larger works, embracing directions for the breeding and improvement of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, with an appendix containing an exposition of Barey's system of horse taming. It is one of Fowler's Series of Rural Hand Books.

The Julia. By the author of "Vara, or The Child Adoption", and Nellie of Truro." New York: Rohe Carter & Brothers. 1820. For sale by W. Ballanty n Washington, D. C.

Weshington, D. C.
A very good movel, constructed on the "evan gellical" platform. It differs chiefly from other good movel in this respect—than, while its religion exhibits itself in the technical language or crewds, theirs talks and acts in every-day atyle But there is a great deal in "The Julia" of the fermacular, in word as well as incident, and the author has told an interesting story.

Webster and Hayne's Celebrated Specohes in the ted States Senate. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterso Brothers.

These celebrated speeches are got up it pamphiels form; we suppose, for extensive circu-lation. As they have often been published, an have no special pertinence to the times, we do not see why they are issued now, except to giv an opportunity to the public again to persus. Webster's 'th of March speech on the Slaver Compromise, which is reprinted with them of They can hardly raise such a weight as thatthe tail is too heavy for the kite.

The Pilgrim's Progress. By John Bunyan. New Yorl Robert Carter & Brothers. For sale by William Be issayne, Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

Robert Larer & Brokers Per and by Villing and Co. Old John Bunyan, even where, Washington D.C. Old John Bunyan, ever welcome, come i award again he may This edition is every hand nonne—quarto form, good paper, large, class type, and twenty quanti flustrations, drawn b George Thomas, and engraved by W.L. Thom San. How many of the books issued in our time will live as long as that of the tinker of En ow?

sabelle Orsini. A Historical Novel of the Fifteen Century. By F. D. Guerrazzi, author of Benoni Cene Translated from the Italian by Louigi Morti, A. M New York: Radd & Carleion. For sale by Frankl, Phip, Penn. avenue, Washington, D. C

A Tale of Love, Lous, Intrigue, Passion, Of pression, Marier—told with Italian sublity analysis, eloquence of expression, profusion is sentiment; but we must say, that the class a novels to which it helongs is not more to out taste than the minute and graphic reports crime and criminals which illustrate from time to time the here gallery of our New York echanges. The incideabis in "Laded Orzini are historical jo as is the conduct of old Kin David, who seduced Bathsheha, and caused he husband Uriah to be killed, but the narraster the acts of that personage does not make a romance out of his crimes; he puts them down and the second of the control of the control of the property of

ations.

Ricolang, and Management, in Realth and Disease, on Management, in Realth and Disease, on Management, in Realth and Disease, on the American State of the Control of the Control

Not a word more need be said of that volume

tives from the Book of Gonesis. New York: Robot Carter & Brothers. For sale by W. Ballantyne, Wash insten. D. C.

ingson, D. C.

Had the author compiled the narratives is the simple style of Genesis, we should have like the book mach better. As it is, it is piety own one. Why is it that good people cannot be towned to support of them with cant, ringing the changes everlain lengtly upon "blessed," and "hogh," and "god of the property of the prop

heir countrymen in their vernacular—their veryacquary—their very-day speech?

The Straf of Gallery: e.g. the Shakspeare Sintochool.

Compissing Perty-Sir [deal Portenia, Barserlor, Mars. J. W. Palmer. Illustrated with Fine Engravings on Steel; from Designs by Emissent Hands. On every consumprise of the Straff of the Straff

We notice this beautiful work in advance of ts publication. Specimen sheets have been ent us, from which we infer that it will be all bat is claimed for it. We transfer to our colmns a paragraph from the pen of one whocems to have obtained an insight into the

work:

"The plan of this beautiful work is as original as it is attractive. In no respect is it a mere
reproduction of the 'Shakapeare,' is owell known to
the trade, but, with striking novelty and teste,
combines the story-telling quality of Charles
Lamb with the graceful criticism of Mrs. James
Lamb with the graceful criticism of Mrs.
Law the Grace

MOT We learn that CHARLES LANMAN is bout getting out a Dictionary of the Unite States Congress, containing Biographic keeches of its members, from the foundation if the Government; with an appendix, conilled as a Manual of Reference for the Logist or and Statesman. It is now in press in Wash motion.

seton, Nov. 10.—The third meeting of the tors of Messrs. Lawrence, Stone, & Co., held to-day, when additional claims were unted, which, together with the claim of ge Peahady, of London, amounting to ,000, will swell the sum owed by the firm time of its failure to nearly four millions llars.

ANOTHER PLANE GOVE.—The Washington Union, speaking "by authority," laid it down as an axium, some tway months ago, that a "Democratic" politisine oudle commit "no higher crine" than to resist the beheats of the party, as they are declared by its President, and upon this issue an appeal has been taken to the hallo-box. We know the result. Of 250,000 votes cast in Illinois, only 2,500, or one in a hundred, has been given in favor of the President's right to dictate to the people's representatives.

"TALL WORK—The Choctaw (Ala.) Demot orad of the 11th says: Two hands belongs the Mr. David Y, Gaines recently picked, clear at ordinary of trash, 1,002 pounds of cotton, a follows: George 505, and Vines 497. This picking, and the land the cotton grew on, will be hard to beat."—Port Gibson Reveille.

It would throw light momen the "waves once."

tion" of Slavery if statements like the above which we often see in Southern newspaper were accompanied by an explanation of it motive which prompts the slave to such here lean kabors, for the uninitisted must know th the picking of 500 pounds of cotton is equal the three good average days' labor. We will very ture the assertion that no slave was ever stim tated by the lash to pick more than half the quantity; and we should feel equally safe; in the assumption that George and Vines were honored and rewarded for their heroic day work.

so, after all, the sengeless assertion the tothing will extort labor from the negro borute force, is as false as it is heartless.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Forthcoming Annual Reports, &c.
Special Dispatch to the New York Times.
"Washington, November 10, 18

"It is now officially known here that the Ouncely treaty, so originally published in the Tunes, was correct to the very letter, so far a twent; but Sir william's mission is not con fined to the subject of the transit. He is in the control of the subject of the transit. He is in eighty over Greyn sink to Nacasqua soore eighty over Greyn sink to Nacasqua soore eighty over Greyn sink to Nacasqua soore eighty over Greyn sink to be an unconditional surrender. The treaty to be nagotiated provides for the protection of the Isolana, and also secure dark. The treaty to be nagotiated provides and boundaries are described, within which to those of the North American Indians were sense to the tearthroy of the United States. They are the tearthroy of the United States. They are contained to the North American Indians were sense to the North American Indians were sense to the tearthroy of the United States. They are contained to the North American Indians with the correct of the North American Indians with the source and the North American Indians with the source and the North American Indians with the source main forever a free port, but within the source main forever a free port, but within the source and the source of the North American Indians within the source and the North American Indians within t

eignly of Nicaragua.

"All grants of land made subsequent to Jan ary, 1858, if not over one square league, are he respected and held valid by the new sove eignly. The Indiana are to have no power sell their reservation, miless it be to become ged in the Government of Nicaragua.

"The terms of the trays securing these o

curity in the treaty covering these severs or differential tenuings and Walker met an made friends last evening, and they are co-opcrating in their 'emigrant' movements. The plans being completed, Walker left for Mobil this afternoon; Henningsen goes to New Yor to-morrow. White remains here for a while, t

consult with the Administration.

"Thus, ends the grand pow-wow. In mean time the British Lion roars and threat destruction to American fillbusters who n attempt to disturb the 'de facto' Government's and the statement of the statement of the statement to disturb the 'de facto' Government's and the statement to disturb the 'de facto' Government's and the statement to disturb the 'de facto' government's and the statement of the

The same correspondent of the Times fe naishes the following information, as to the view of the President and Cabinet, in relation Nicaragua and Walker. We were greatly at prised, last year, at the vigcous measures the Government for the suppression of fills turing, when it was well known that the control ling spirits of the South regarded the efforts Walker with favor; and in view of the rose Northern elections, which bring such cold on fort to the President, we should not be surprise if it has hene determined to wisk at the sedem

of Walker, Soale, and others, for the reconquest of Nitamgua.

"The views of the 'American Cabinet,' however, the control of the Cabinet,' however, through the presence of General Walker, but in consequence of teneral Walker, but in consequence of teneral Walker, but in consequence of teneral Walker, but in consequence of the receipt of reliable information as to the true condition of the popular feeling in that country. The information comes from a highly intelligent and wealthy planter in Nitaragua, whose esistes have in times past yielded him School oper an and wealthy planter in Nitaragua, whose esistes where in times past yielded him School oper an and wealthy planter in Nitaragua, whose esistes where it mixes past yielded him School oper an and the control of the Nitaragua was not seen to the nitaragua was not nitaragua was not nitaragua was nita

as United States Senator from "down feath." This gentleman, writing from Nicaregua Walker, but "I was much opposed to General Walker; but if the Government of the United States, through Commodore Paulding, had no interfered with him, he would have had quie possession of the State in a few weeks after him, he would have had put the state of the work of

evolution, and the clergy everywhere deagainst Marrine.

"This letter, coming from such a source, ust at this time, has had a decided influpon the fleelings of the Administration of Mr. Buchanan said, today, that, although hould continue to enforce the neutrality with all the power he could command, y leneral Walker did succeed in placing him prover in Nicaragna, it would not be a m of complaint with this Government. Such be turn in matters, the intentions of the Br

iovernment, as I gave them in my dispected seteraday, become highly interesting."

It is not at all unlikely that, before W reaches Nicaragua, Mr. Buchanan may eve another letter from somebody else, hen, of course, he will change his opin gain. It is to be regretted that people will too writing to him, and thus distracting hind. If he could be left entirely numbed or a whole week, it is barely possible he m

"France has as yet taken no steps to secure reaty with Nicaragua, but it is understood her hat she will do so as soon as the American and English treaties are negotiated.

"President Paez has selected the chartered

steamer America, in which to return home, a will leave in a few weeks.

"The present Commissioner of the Gener Land Office, the Hon. Thomas A. Hendrich has completed his annual report of the trans.

the control of the co

The correspondent of the Associated P

enest has sent an official note to General & e., pointing out the improprisely of his course and expressing the dissatisfaction with which are the control of the course o

metries with General Walker, his only of hearing and the control of the control lesigned, should be be restored to power (issangua, to interfer with the chartered it, for the Atlantic and Pacific Casal Control pen. W. has given him the assurance the uch an event he would respect these right ay other American interests. Mr. White ay sent a note to the Assistant Secretar, state, with the request that it he shown to

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

delight. Ten years ago, b

THE NATIONAL ERA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

etor; D. R. GOODLOE, Assistant Editor; J. G. WHITTIER, Corresp

Volume XIII. January, 1859.

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ical Society, observe that, in the history of for-eign trades, there is not a more remarkable fact

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n of the Cross.

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